

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. V.]

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[NO. 241.]

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By Philo White.

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Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.  
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

## National Concerns.

MR. MONROE.

The following resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, which were unanimously carried, attest the feelings of that enlightened and patriotic State towards our venerable Chief Magistrate, and the policy of his administration; and whilst they bear before the world the just estimation in which our President is held, the State itself is honoured by the act of its Legislature. These resolutions confirm our opinions of the "Children of the Sun," as they were once so aptly denominated by our Pinkney. We admire, alike, the justness of the sentiments of the resolutions, and the warm and heartlike language in which they are conveyed.

Nat. Jour.

Extract from the Journal of the Senate, of 18th Dec. 24.

Mr. Benson submitted the following resolutions:

Whereas, the term of office of James Monroe, President of the United States, will expire on the fourth day of March next; and whereas, the patriot's just and best reward for faithful services is the gratitude of his countrymen—

Be it therefore Resolved, That this Body, deeply impressed with the long, various, meritorious, and faithful services of James Monroe, President of the United States, feel it a duty to tender him the homage of its admiration, affection, and esteem.

Resolved, That this body do highly approve of the truly republican, wise, virtuous, and successful administration of James Monroe, President of the United States; and that on his retirement from office, he will carry with him the warmest wishes of this body for his future prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That the Senate having taken the foregoing Resolutions into consideration, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That the House do agree thereto.

Ordered to the House of Representatives, for concurrence.

LA FAYETTE.

In the House of Representatives of the U. S. during the discussion of the bill making provision for Gen. La Fayette,

Mr. Mercer rose and said, he had in his hand the paper which proved the amount of the sacrifices of Gen. La Fayette to be above one million of livres. With this sum he might have lived in splendour, in the country over so large a physical force of which he held authoritative sway, when he commanded the National Guards. This paper was entitled to all respect. The agent of General La Fayette, with peculiar modesty, had deducted 250,000 livres as the amount of expenditure in the voyages which the General made to France during the revolution, although those voyages were connected with the great cause of the country, in which he had expended the residue. He referred to the circumstance of the location of land near New Orleans, and made a calculation of the loss which the General had sustained in this transaction. He hoped all opposition would be withdrawn. He thought a mistake had been made in estimating the amount of half pay, which General La Fayette would have received, at 80,000 dollars; there was a great accumulation of interest which had not been taken into the account. Could he have his desire, the appropriation should neither be paid out of the Treasury, nor stock to be redeemed in 1834, but should be perpetual—a perpetual monument of national gratitude. He would give, not only the sum appropriated in money, but a sum equal to the amount of the future appreciation of the land to be granted. He challenged the agent to be called to General La Fayette. It was not to be found in modern, nor in ancient times; in all the crusades of our age, nor even if we go to those of other ages—to the land of the Redeemer, to the days of the Turk and the Saracen. He concluded with an apology to the House for the few remarks which he had deemed it necessary to make in corroboration of what had fallen from the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. Livingston.

Mr. Storrs rose, and commenced with some pertinent and powerful remarks on the duties of the committee. This is a subject which cannot be kept within the walls of Congress, nor confined to the individuals who are spectators of our proceedings. The eye of Europe is upon us, to see what course we shall pursue—to observe how we shall act, after inviting General La Fayette to our country—after offering to him a ship of the line, the outfit of which would have cost us double the amount of this appropriation. The eye of Europe is upon us, to see whether, after all this show of gratitude, we have generosity enough to make an adequate return to our distinguished visitor, for all his services and sacrifices in our behalf, or whether we will return him to Europe to be subjected to the sneers and scoffs of unfeeling royalty, and to subject our selves to an equal measure of scorn. Is it for America, for whom he has shed his blood, and sacrificed his estates, and wealth, and the vigour of his early life, and who has invited him to her shores, to send him back in the face of Europe—a monument surely not worthy of the character of the American people? Is it a question whether he, who has been called the Apostle of Liberty in both worlds, and has been engaged, like the great Apostle of old, in blessing mankind, is to be sent back to Europe? His character does not need this; but, as was eloquently and appropriately expressed by the Speaker, we are the posterity of those with whom he fought, and this is the first act which posterity is called on to perform. It is to show whether our government is hypocritical or not. It is to see if we will manifest our regard for the principles of liberty, or whether we shall send back its champion, after bleeding and struggling for us, to be a reproach upon us in the eyes of the world, and of posterity. He would say nothing on the subject of the services of Gen. La Fayette. History had recorded them, and the page had been perused by all who heard him.

## CONTINGENT FUND.

The following is a statement of the application and expenditures of the Contingent Fund of the House of Representatives of the United States, for the year ending Nov. 1st, 1824:

Paid for Printing House	327 22
do for the Office	327 22
Binding books	2,201 72
Fuel	1,290 87
Newspapers for 1st session	
18th Congress	3,071 26
do. previous sessions	68 65
Keeping the Post Office	1,501 00
New furniture	2,811 53
Repairs of old do	297 78
Services of horses and messengers	7,743 25
Miscellaneous items	5,633 67
	\$64,720 93

## Education and Internal Improvement.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, has submitted to the House of Representatives of the United States, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the public lands of the United States be appropriated and pledged as a permanent and perpetual fund for Education and Internal Improvement.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the sales of public lands, after defraying the incidental expenses, be annually invested, by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the stock of the Bank of the United States, or in the stock of the Government, or other stock, as Congress may direct, together with the interest annually accruing thereon.

Resolved, That the year following the return of the next census, and immediately after the appointment of Representatives, and every tenth year thereafter, the proceeds of the interest arising on the said capital stock, shall be distributed among the several states according to the ratio of the representation: one half of which sum shall constitute a fund for education, and the other half shall constitute a fund for internal improvement, to be applied to these objects, under the authority of the respective states.

Man is but a verb, conjugate him as you will, that has to be, to do, and to suffer; and if he cannot agree with himself, let him find out his nominative case and agree with that. This is the rule of good humour. "Philosophy," says Sterne, "has a fine saying for every body; but humour has a feeling for every body; there is something in it like a blanket in a cold night, or an ice cream in a hot day, that is comfortable and refreshing. It is a like necessary to health of the body and the health of the mind; and in another point of view it is twice blessed; it communicates its benefits to all around you, and in this particular resembles a cheerful fire, that it will warm two as well as one."

## United States Congress.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 27.—Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. presented the memorial of several merchants in the City of Boston, praying for the prompt and energetic suppression of piracy on the coast of Cuba.

Mr. Lloyd remarked that this memorial was in unison with the voice of the whole country, which calls for vengeance on these blood hounds; that scarcely a day passed that was not marked by some new recital of murder and plunder, and moved that it be referred to the committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to make a special report as soon as they could obtain the necessary information.

Dec. 28.—The Senate was engaged this day chiefly in private business.

Dec. 29.—The principal business before the Senate, was the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, which was taken up in Committee, at its second reading.

Dec. 30.—The Senate were engaged most of the day, in discussing the merits of the bill for the relief of the Columbia College.

Jan. 3.—The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Jacob Greer, of North Carolina, reported unfavourably to the prayer of the petitioner.

The joint committee of both Houses, appointed to wait on General La Fayette, with a copy of the act concerning him, reported that the committee waited on the General at 12 o'clock on Saturday last, and presented him with a copy of the act, and with a copy of the resolutions of both Houses; and that the General returned an answer.

The address of the committee was read, and, with the answer of the General, was ordered to be noted on the Journal.

[The address of the committee, and the answer of Gen. La Fayette, accepting the donation of Congress, shall appear in the Carolinian next week.]

The annual report was received from the Treasury Department; and, on motion of Mr. Elliott, 3,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

The Senate was engaged the balance of the day on the bill to facilitate the trade between the citizens of Missouri and the Mexican settlements bordering the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 27.—On motion of Mr. Long, of N. C. it was

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on the importation of salt.

Dec. 28.—The committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill "to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department;" which was twice read and committed.

Dec. 29.—Among other bills announced to the House to day, as having received the President's signature, was that providing for Gen. La Fayette, which has now become a law.

Dec. 30.—Mr. Strong offered an amendment to the Constitution on the subject of the election of President and Vice-President, which he moved to be printed, together with the amendments, on the same subject, offered by the gentlemen from South Carolina and Louisiana.

After a few words the motion to print was agreed to.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the necessity and expediency of providing some legal penalties against every loan or disbursement of the public money not authorized by the law of Congress.

Jan. 3.—The Speaker presented to the House a communication from the Department of State, containing a list of patents issued in 1824; which was ordered to be laid on the table.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a discrimination between the pay of the first sergeants in the several companies of the army of the United States, and the other non-commissioned officers, as well as into the propriety of giving them certain privileges calculated to increase the responsibility and importance of that grade.

Mr. Livingston offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider and report on the expediency of establishing an academy for instruction in those sciences necessary for the service of the military marine, with power to report by bill or otherwise.

On the subject of the reference of this resolution, some conversation took place.

The Speaker then pronounced the resolution out of order.

The conversation was here dropped.

## LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at N-York of the ship Pacific, intelligence from England to the 19th Nov. has been received.

The Commercial Advertiser furnishes us with the following interesting particulars in relation to the struggle of the Greeks for freedom:

## GREEKS.

The news from Greece is of the most cheering character. The succession of victories which immediately preceded the abandonment of the naval operations of the Turks for the season, were more brilliant and decisive than we have supposed, as appears from the Constantinople accounts themselves. The Ottoman ministry has circulated accounts of several advantages said to have been obtained by the Captain Pacha, but they were suddenly succeeded by the most disastrous news. A letter from Constantinople of Oct. 11, says:

"Equally unfortunate with all his predecessors, the Turkish Admiral, in a fit of rage and despair, has had the temerity to attempt a second attack on Samos. In consequence, he set sail from Mitylene with the Egyptian fleet, which had joined him, but he had scarcely put to sea, when the intrepid Canaris appeared, and spread out his fleet, with great ability in his manoeuvres. The Mussulmans, on the contrary, in attempting to form, fell into dreadful confusion, which was increased when the Greeks advanced towards them with an intrepidity which was admired by the European seamen, who were present in action. It was of short duration—the barbarians shamefully took flight to seek refuge anew in the port of Mitylene. But the brave defenders of the Cross arrived there as soon as they, and in a few minutes five or six Turkish or Egyptian frigates became a prey to the flames. The heroic Canaris, after invoking the name of our Saviour, threw himself into a boat to direct in person the terrible operations of the fire ships."

## NEW YORK DEC. 29.

### PATRIOTS IN PERU.

In England all eyes are turned towards Peru. Packets are constantly departing for South America—every rumor is seized upon and interest is felt on the subject—knowing full well that the last blow against tyranny will be struck in Peru. Hence the most contradictory reports are received, and the enemies of the patriots are industriously employed in propagating rumors of their discomfiture. In this country there is but one side to the question, although there are some favorable to the divine right of kings, who would not grieve if Bolivar was compelled to fall back upon the territory he has already liberated.

In a late Boston Centinel it is stated on the faith of a letter from Panama, under date of the 30th October, that a battle had been fought on the 17th near Truxillo, in which Bolivar had been defeated, and Canerac had entered the Colombian territory. This would be disastrous intelligence, indeed, if it was true—but it is all romance. We have no doubt that Bolivar has been completely triumphant; and every day will decrease the power and influence of Spain in South America.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who attended the celebration of the 204th Anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

"The discourse of people was unusually great. Mr. Everett's Oration was a most triumphant display of erudition and eloquence. He was two hours in delivering it, and I never listened to such an all powerful effort of mind. His range was grand, instructive, and glowing as the coruscations of the thunder cloud. He showed the effects which have resulted from the establishment of civil and religious liberty by the Pilgrims of Plymouth—traced the rise and progress, and fall, of other nations; gave a retrospect of this—its present imposing attitude, and a glowing picture of its future destinies. It was an American, speaking like a prophet of truth, with the zeal and imposing majesty of the Genius of Freedom. The audience were so wrought up, by his startling pathos and intense blaze of rhetoric—the philosophical, political, and religious scope of research, which rushed like a mighty torrent of intelligence upon the mind, as to make the effort of listening at last, absolutely painful. It was, indeed, 'the feast of reason.' He has not only equalled the expectations of his friends, but far outstripped all his former wonderful efforts, and fixed the pillar of Hercules, to all other competitors, beyond which they cannot pass. He is an honor to his country, to the age in which he lives—to the human race."

Nat. Jour.

## A DREADFUL SITUATION.

Much sensibility is expressed as to the distressing and miserable situation in which the Governor of Kentucky is placed by the conduct of his son. He is committed to prison, and under violent presumptions, accused of murder in the first degree. On looking at the Constitution of Kentucky, we find that the Governor of that state is entrusted with the sole power "to grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of Impeachment." How deplorable will be the situation of the Father, if the Governor shall be called upon to sign the death warrant of his son. Without the public, powerful and pressing consideration which moved Brutus, Gov. Desha is likely to be placed in nearly the same trying and heart-rending situation. He cannot now resign, because to resign would be to prejudice his son's guilt, by presuming his conviction, which is the only thing which can compel him to act upon the case. His situation is indeed heart-rending and most pitiable.

Phil. Demo. Press.

At the riding school of Valenciennes, (France,) there are at this moment the two smallest horses that exist in France, and perhaps in Europe. They are only 20 inches high, and are well matched.

There are said to be at this time between 700 and 800 Acts of Parliament in this country applicable to the Criminal Law. The Code Napoleon awards the punishment of death to six cases only; that of England to 200.—English paper.

## GREAT VISITING PARTY.

A subscription is about to be opened in England, to form a company of 30 ladies and gentlemen, to proceed in a packet to visit the Coasts of the Mediterranean, the Isles of Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, and the Black Sea. The vessel is to be equipped with elegance, and provided with every thing which can contribute to the pleasure of the passengers. The expedition will occupy three years, and the expense will be 800l. sterling each passenger.

## STARVATION!

A late number of Cobbett's Register, speaking of Great Britain, says, "Thousands upon thousands die from want every year in this kingdom. There is not a people upon earth who suffer so much from hunger as the people of this country. In no other country do the people die so quietly from the assaults of hunger."

## NEW-YORK CANALS.

It is ascertained that the amount of toll collected on the Canals during the last season, is nearly if not quite \$350,000, which will pay the interest, at 5 per cent, on seven millions of dollars. The canal revenue is already more than sufficient to pay the interest on the canal debt, and this before a very important section of the Erie Canal is finished. When the whole line is completed the income will be very much increased.

The collector at Albany states the number of boats arrived at that place during the season, at 2780; cleared 2672; amount of toll collected \$67,231.

Unica Gazette.

## PAT'S LOGIC.

A nobleman of the "last anchored isle," once advertised for an English servant. Pat hearing of this, applied for the situation. On being asked of what country he was, he replied, "An Englishman, to be sure." "And where was you born?" "In Dublin, surely," said Pat. "Born in Dublin, and an Englishman! how can that be?" "Why, please your honor," replies Pat, "suppose a man is born in a stable; is that any reason he should be a horse?"

## THE FIRE SIDE.

Home must if possible be rendered pleasant to its master; and a wife should ever strive to appear amiable in the eye of her husband. A man should come to his own fire-side as a weary bird to its nest, not as a captive to his prison.

West India Squadron.—We learn that Captain Warrington, who has been appointed to the command of the U. States Naval Forces in the West India Sea and Gulf of Mexico, in the room of Com. Porter, who has been recalled, in consequence of the affair of Faxardo, will leave this port in the U. S. schooner Shark, Lieut. Com. Gallagher, to enter upon the duties of his new appointment.

Norfolk Beacon.



## National Affairs.

**NATIONAL ROAD.**  
Report of the Postmaster General on the subject of the most practicable Post Route from New Orleans to Washington City.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
15th December, 1824.

Sir: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the United States, adopted at their last session, requiring the Postmaster General to report to the "Senate, at the present session, the most practicable post route from New Orleans to Washington City," I have the honor to state, that the route on which the mail has been transported, for several years past, from this City to New Orleans, is by the way of Fredericksburg and Abingdon, in Virginia; Knoxville and McMinnville, in Tennessee; Huntsville, Russellville and Pikeville, in Alabama; Columbus, Jackson, Port Gibson, Washington, Natchez, and Woodville, in Mississippi; thence by St. Francisville and Baton Rouge, to New Orleans. This route is estimated to be 1,380 miles, and requires a travel of 24 days.

The military road, as it is called, from Columbus, in Mississippi, to Madisonville, in Louisiana, is on nearly a direct line from the former to New Orleans, and much nearer than the road by the way of Washington and Natchez. But this road is represented to be so much out of repair, as to render the regular transportation of the mail upon it impracticable. The bridges and causeways have fallen into decay, and in many parts, the entire space opened for the road, has become filled with young growths of timber.

Some years since, a contract was made by this department, to transmit the mail to New Orleans from this City, by Salisbury, in North Carolina; Spartanburg, in South Carolina; Athens and Fort Hawkins, in Georgia; and Fort Stoddard, in Alabama, the distance being computed in 1260 miles. But there was so many obstructions on this route, arising from streams of water, and other causes, that it was found impracticable to perform the contract, and it was abandoned.

There is a mail route from Knoxville, in Tennessee, by the way of Kingston, in the same state; Bennettsville, Cahawba, and St. Stephens in Alabama, to New Orleans, which makes the distance from Washington to that place, 1,222 miles. But the obstructions on this route are known to be nearly as great as on the route by way of Athens and Fort Hawkins.

The post route to New Orleans, which passes through the capitals of the South—This distance measured at 1,312 miles, miles, if no great deviations, from a direct line were made, than would be necessary to obtain good ground for a road, and to pass through Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia and Milledgeville; and thence by Coweta and St. Stephens to New Orleans. A part of the Alabama and Mississippi mail, and the mail from the south to New Orleans, is transported on this route. But in the winter and spring seasons of the year, the numerous streams of water over which there is neither bridges nor ferries, present insurmountable obstacles to the regular and rapid transmission of the mail on the route.

On a direct line from Washington to New Orleans, the distance is 960 miles. This line passes near Warrenton, Charlottesville, Lexington, Big Lick, Grayson Court House, in Virginia; Asheville, in North Carolina; thence through the Indian country by Cahawba and St. Stephens, in Alabama, to Pearlton, near Lake Borgne; thence to New Orleans.

The north western part of North Carolina, through which this line passes, is so mountainous as to render a deviation to the south or north, in constructing a road, indispensable. A deviation to the north, so as to avoid the mountains, will pass by or near Fotheringay, Wythe Court House, Christiansburg, and Abingdon, in Virginia; Knoxville, in Tennessee, thence through the Tennessee Valley by Cahawba, to New Orleans, on nearly a straight direction. This route is estimated at 1,056 miles, including ten per cent. for the variation from a straight line from Washington to Knoxville; thence to New Orleans; and it is believed to be the nearest direction practicable for a post road from Washington to New Orleans. The variation so as to pass by Knoxville, would not increase the distance more than six miles. A deviation to the south so as to avoid the principal mountains, would pass near Salem, in North Carolina, and Athens in Georgia. This route would not vary, at any point, more than 60 miles from a direct line, and would not increase the distance, by a line passing through the above places, more than 7 miles.

The route by the way of Warrenton, Abingdon, and Knoxville, affords great facilities for the construction of a mail road. Through Virginia and Tennessee, the materials are abundant, for the formation of a turnpike; and through the state of Alabama and Mississippi, it is believed, from information which has been obtained, that in no part of the Union can an artificial road of the same length, be constructed at less expense. On this part of the route, the general face of the country is level, and the soil well adapted to

the formation of a solid road. Some information has been communicated to this Department on this subject, but it does not come strictly within the scope of the resolution. If a substantial road were made, in this direction, to New Orleans, the mail could be transported to that place, from this city, in eleven days. If the road were to pass through the capitals of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, it could be conveyed in less than twelve days.

The route on which the mail is now transported to New Orleans, although more circuitous than some others, in the present condition of roads, is the safest and best. There are many obstructions on it, but they are less numerous than on any other. Greater celerity and safety are given to the mail on this route, than could be given to it on any other, to New Orleans and it passes through, and supplies, many important towns and villages, and thickly settled parts of the country.

In the winter and spring seasons of the year, the mail on this route, as on all others in the same parts of the country, is sometimes entirely obstructed by high waters and, when this is not the case, it is frequently much injured by the mail horses swimming creeks and through swamps of considerable extent. The friction from the movement of the mail horses, is certain to destroy all newspapers that become wet, and not unfrequently, letters are much obliterated. When the mail is a considerable time immersed in water, as has often been the case, on this route, it is impossible to secure it perfectly from injury.

The Department now pays at the rate of fifty two dollars and seventy six cents a mile for the transportation of the mail three times in each week, to New Orleans. On a good turnpike road, it could be conveyed in a stage as often, and in less than half the time, at the same expense. And what is a most important consideration, the utmost security would be given to the mail by such a transportation, and a very considerable increase to the receipts of the department.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,  
your obedient servant.

Hon. John Gaillard.

JOHN M'LEAN.

### FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

As the propriety of the conduct of Commodore PORTER, in relation to the recent affair at Fuxardo, will probably become the subject of official investigation, we publish his letter to the Secretary of the Navy, without remarks:

UNITED STATES SHIP JOHN ADAMS, 2

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that, on my arrival at St. Thomas, I was informed that Lieutenant Commandant Platt, of the United States' schooner Beagle, who had visited Fuxardo, a town on the east coast of Porto Rico, about two miles from the sea, for the purpose of making inquiries respecting a quantity of dry goods supposed to have been deposited there by pirates, was, after being recognized as an American officer, by the proper authorities there, imprisoned, and shamefully treated.

Indignant at the outrages which have so repeatedly been heaped on us by the authorities of Porto Rico, I proceeded to this place, where I left the ship, and taking with me the schooner Grampus and Beagle, the boats of the John Adams, with Captain Dallas, and part of his officers, seamen, and marines, proceeded to the port of Fuxardo, where, finding preparations were making to fire on us from the battery on shore, I sent a party of seamen and marines to spike the guns, which was done in a few minutes, as the Spaniards fled on the landing of the party. I then landed with two hundred men, and marched to the town, spiking on the way the guns of a small battery, placed for the defence of a pass on the road, and reached the town in about thirty minutes after landing; I found them prepared for defence, as they had received information from St. Thomas of my intention of visiting the place. I halted about pistol shot from their forces, drawn up on the outskirts of the town, and sent in a flag, requiring the Alcalde, or Governor, with the Captain of the port, principal offenders, to come to me to make atonement for the outrage; giving them one hour to deliberate. They appeared accordingly, and after begging pardon (in the presence of the officers) of the officer who had been insulted, and expressing great penitence, I permitted them to return to the town, on their promising to respect all American officers who may visit them hereafter. We then returned to the vessels, and left the harbour, after being at anchor three hours.

As we were getting under way, a number of persons appeared on the beach, bearing a white flag, and having with them some bullocks, and a number of horses, apparently laden, no doubt a present from the authorities of the place, which they informed me they should send me.

There is no doubt that our persons and our flag will be more respected hereafter, than it has been, by the authorities of Porto Rico.

Every officer and man, on this occasion, conducted themselves in a manner to meet my entire approbation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,  
your most obedient servant,  
D. PORTER.

Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHWARD,  
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 3.

### THE LA FAYETTE DINNER.

According to previous arrangements, the Dinner given by the Members of both Houses of Congress to General LA FAYETTE, took place on Saturday, the first of January. At 4 o'clock, the whole range of front rooms, at Williamson's extensive establishment, (now occupied by private families) was thrown open for the reception of the company; and, at 6 o'clock, the company, in number exceeding two hundred, sat down to a sumptuous and elegant dinner, prepared in Mr. Williamson's best style.

Mr. Gaillard, the President protem. of the Senate, and Mr. Clay the Speaker of the House of Representatives, presided at the feast.

On the right of the President of the Senate, sat our venerable chief magistrate, the President of the United States, who, graced by his presence as a guest, the most memorable feast that has ever taken place in this country. On the left of the chair sat the NATION'S GUEST, supported by several of his brethren of the Revolution, among whom were recognized Gen. Sam'l. Smith, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Rufus King, and Messrs. Chandler and D'Wolf, of the Senate, and General Udree of the House. The Speaker was supported, on his right, by the Secretary of State and the Post Master General, and, on his left, by the Secretary of War and Judge Thompson, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

After the cloth was removed, a number of patriotic Toasts were drank, accompanied by appropriate Music from the excellent band attached to the Marine Corps. The sentiments were received by the company with great enthusiasm. When the health of Mr. Monroe was proposed, the company rose with one accord, and seemed to pay him the homage, not merely of the lips, but of devoted hearts. The President was deeply affected by these marks of regard, and returned thanks in feeling and appropriate terms. The presence of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, on this grateful occasion, seemed to spread satisfaction through the whole assembly.

The following is Gen. La Fayette's vote.

"Perpetual Union among the United States; it has saved us in our times of danger: it will save the world."

There were also present a few schools in the United States. When we reflect upon the number of young men at these schools and under the tuition of private gentlemen, if we do not know that one half must ultimately want success, we should exclaim with him of old, "of strife there is no end." So numerous is the profession, at this time, and so great is the competition, that a young lawyer's prospect is well compared to a contingent remainder, requiring a particular estate to support it. In this city, we have, it is estimated, from three to five hundred lawyers; and the greater part, particularly the most honorable and celebrated, are most gently poor. As a body, there is no calling in the community, in which the expenditures bear so great a proportion to the receipts. No man acquainted with the situation of the profession would take the receipts and the expenditures for thousands of dollars. But it is the broad road to destruction, in which many go down to the gates of death, before attaining the objects of their juvenile ambition. *N. Y. States*

**Lump Tea Kettle.**—Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq. a gentleman eminent for his scientific and literary abilities—has invented and applied an apparatus for boiling water by a lamp: it is attended with very little trouble, and requires but one pint of oil per week, to boil a kettle containing three quarts, once a day, in the space of about 40 minutes.

**Cure for Cancers.**—The Baltimore Federal Gazette says Mr. Wm. NORRIS, who came passenger in the schooner Resolution, arrived at that port, has acquired, during his travels in South America, the art of curing cancers by extract preparations, without leaving a scar, and with very trifling pain; he has numbers of cancers in their perfect state, for the satisfaction of those that may feel interested.

**Conscience.**—A Tailor, an Englishman, in New-York, has given up to the Police of that city 150 sterling, being the amount of property he had defrauded of a person in London, and which his conscience compelled him to refund. The money has been lodged with the British Consul.

### "DOG CHEAP."

Whiskey is rated in the Baltimore market at 19 cents per gallon, and in Philadelphia at 21 cents. *Pet. Repub.*

### EXTRA LUCK.

A person at Philadelphia lately bought four quarters of tickets, and the first number drew \$12—second \$60—third \$1000—fourth \$5000.



Salisbury, January 18, 1825.

### NATIONAL ROAD.

The citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country, will bear in mind, that an adjourned meeting on the subject of the National Road, is to be held at the Court-House in this town, on Saturday next, the 22d inst.; and at this meeting, the committee appointed for the purpose, is to report the draft of a memorial to the President of the U. S. in favor of locating the Road on the route by Salisbury.

STATESVILLE, JAN. 11, 1825.

**Mr. White:** A meeting of the citizens of Statesville, and its vicinity, was held this day, at the house of Robert Worke, Esq. in the town of Statesville, and the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

**Resolved,** That this meeting highly approves of the policy of having a great national Road from Washington to New Orleans.

**Resolved,** That the location of this road is a matter of high importance to the sections of country through which it shall pass, and an object of laudable emulation among the citizens of different parts to endeavour to have it pass through such sections.

**Resolved,** That it is the opinion of this meeting, that a route which shall pass through the towns of Salem, in Stokes county, and Statesville in Iredell county, will combine as many advantages, as any other route;

**Resolved,** That Col. Thomas A. Allison, Robert Worke, Esq. Alfred M. Gaither, Esq. James H. Hall, and James Campbell, be a committee for the purpose of drafting an address, and forwarding the same to the President of the United States, for the purpose of turning the attention of the executive to this route, and claiming from government that attention to their claims that they may be found justly entitled to;

**Resolved,** That the said committee transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to some person of influence in the town of Salem, for the purpose of obtaining their co-operation, and to the office of the Western Carolinian for insertion in that paper, and to the honorable Lewis Williams, and the honorable Henry W. Connor, of the house of Representatives.

We are, Sir,

Very respectfully,

THOS. A. ALLISON,  
A. M. GAITHER,  
JAS. H. HALL,  
JAS. CAMPBELL.

### CURIOUS NOTIONS OF THE TURKS.

A letter from Constantinople, in Turkey, in speaking of the defeat of the Turkish fleet by the Greeks, contains the following paragraph, to which we have appended an extract from the Grand Seigneur's firman, (or proclamation):

"It seems that the Sultan ascribes the disasters of his fleet to the relaxed devotion of the Mussulmans. He has just published a firman, ordering the women to dress less indecently, and cast less wanton looks upon the men."

The following is an extract from the firman of the Grand Seigneur respecting the toilet of the Turkish women:

"Since the women must never, when they go out, deviate from the rules of decency and honor, it is especially necessary to take care that none of their actions be contrary to the holy law.

"Henceforward, therefore, the women shall not wear embroidered *feredjes*, nor condemnable colours, nor veils artfully contrived to show their faces; whoever be the husband or relations of all those who may be seen in such a dress, they shall be made answerable, and punished for the conduct of their women."

These paragraphs, to many, may seem to be something akin to the family of *Hamburgs*; but we can assure them that faithful history affords more striking illustrations of the ridiculous superstitions of the Turks, than this firman of the Grand Seigneur.

If his Turkish majesty is so ungallant as to interdict, by proclamation, the small privilege to the women of his empire of peeping from behind their veils, what would he think of the modesty of the ladies of our country, who constantly expose the whole circumference of their pretty faces, (and sometimes more than their faces) to the noon-day gaze of all the world round about them?

The Supreme Court of this state met in Raleigh on the 27th ult., and from the judges composing it, the following young gentlemen have obtained licence to practice law:

### SUPERIOR COURTS.

DAVID L. SWAIN, Buncombe; JOSEPH A. HILL, New Hanover; — BOYKIN, Guilford; CHARLES G. SPAIGHT, Newbern; GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Raleigh.

### COUNTY COURTS.

EDWARD G. PASTEUR, Newbern; SPYERS S. SMITH, Newbern; FRANCIS T. LEAKE, Richmond; KENNETH B. MURCHISON, Moore; THOMAS F. DAVIS, Wilmington; JOHN A. HOGAN, Randolph;

WILLIAM D. HOPKINS, Warren; NATT. W. ALEXANDER, Cabarrus; JESSE TURNER, Orange; JOS. H. POOL, Pasquotank.

### GEN. LA FAYETTE.

E. F. Tatnall, Esq. a member of congress from Georgia, has written to the Mayor of the city of Savannah, on the subject of General La Fayette's visit to the south; in which he says, that, as the General wishes to be present at the inauguration of the new President, he will not leave Washington city before the 5th or 6th of March.

### A SECRET TO BE TOLD!

Messrs. Sperry & Hogan give notice in a New Haven (Connecticut) paper, that they intend publishing an account of a successful mode of treating the bite of a Rattle Snake, and Chink-Head or Moccasin Snake: the symptoms will be given; and the remedies, with their doses, and the manner of administering them, will be explained: the articles used, consist wholly of native plants; and these gentlemen say the secret of this cure has been kept within the family of the Sperrys for more than a hundred and fifty years!

We suppose all persons who like to hear (as well as tell) secrets; and all who expect to be bitten by snakes, will wish to get this work; and we would advise such to buy it, were we sure the book would not be a worse bite than that of any snake against whose venom it proposes a remedy.

A scrap of news for all lovers of long names. We give new married folks the liberty to cut it out, and put it into their pocket-books, till they have time to read it.

"In August last, the second daughter of the Emperor of Brazil was baptised by the name of... Donna Francisca Carolina Joanna Charlotte Leopoldina of the Angels-Romana Xavier de Paulina Mibuello Gabriella-Rafaela-Gonzaga.

We are authorized to announce Maj. Samuel P. Carson, of Burke county, as a candidate to represent, in the House of Representatives of the 19th Congress of the U. S. the 12th congressional district of North-Carolina: this district is composed of Burke, Buncombe, Rutherford and Haywood counties.

### "CONSTRUCTION CONSTRUED."

The recent Presidential election has, as it seems to us, occasioned some improvements in political logic, and given rise to some new readings of the Constitution. As one instance of which, it might be remarked, that during the prospect of a tie between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams, the Constitution on this subject, which was so far new and ingenious, that these two gentlemen were to be considered as one, and thus to constitute the last of the three, out of which a President was to be chosen by the House of Representatives. The ingenuity of the construction consisted in substituting numbers for persons, by which means four or ten persons might be presented to the House of Representatives for their selection, instead of three, to which number the Constitution has heretofore been supposed to restrict their choice.

The words of the Constitution are, "the person having the greatest number of votes shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President."—Here appears to be no ambiguity, and no one ever heretofore, we believe, doubted that the meaning of those words was, that from the persons having the highest number of votes, but not exceeding three of these, the House should choose. In the event of there being no choice by the Electors.

But the Intelligencer is of opinion, on "closer examination of the Constitution," that it does not mean from the persons having the greatest number of votes, but from the "numbers not exceeding three," the House shall choose—and that therefore, in the expected tie, the numbers would stand thus:

Gen. Jackson being the highest, would be No. 1  
Mr. Adams next highest, would be No. 2  
And Mr. Crawford and Clay, being equal, No. 3

And thus four persons and three numbers would be placed before the House of Representatives for their choice—and in accordance with this idea, if the House selected No. 1. Gen. Jackson would be President; if they should choose No. 2, Mr. Adams would be President; if they should choose No. 3, Mr. Crawford and Clay would be President. The Executive Office in partnership, and their joint election furnish a practical evidence of the ingenuity of this construction, and of the happy method in which the Constitution provided for this unlooked for contingency, and for gratifying the friends of both individuals. If, however, the office is ever held in partnership, it might be a question whether it would not be better that it should be held by man and wife, under suitable restrictions, rather than by two aspiring



politicians, that there might be no clash-  
ing of views, either in the distribution of  
offices, or in the appropriation of honors  
or emoluments. *Augusta Chronicle.*

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

The late session of the Legislature was the  
longest ever held in this state—its duration was  
52 days; and, as the Register quaintly observes,  
if they have done no good, they have prevented  
much evil. The following abstract of their last  
doings, we take from the Register:

In the Senate, the bill to improve the  
road leading from Wilkesborough to  
Trap Hill, and from thence to the Vir-  
ginia line—the bill more effectually to  
suppress the practice of treating at elec-  
tions, and the bill to amend an act passed  
in 1819, making the protest of a Notary  
Public, evidence in certain cases, and to  
extend the provisions thereof to the  
drawee or acceptor of a bill of exchange  
or other negotiable security, were indef-  
initely postponed. The bill relative to  
treating at elections was determined by  
Yeas and Nays. Twenty six voted for  
its indefinite postponement, and the same  
number against it. The decision devolved  
on the Speaker, who voted in the af-  
firmative.

In the House of Commons, the follow-  
ing bills have been indefinitely postponed,  
viz: the bill to repeal an act passed in  
1820, directing the County Courts to  
pay fees to certain officers therein named;  
in certain cases—the bill to repeal the  
6th section of an act passed in 1816, for  
the more uniform and convenient admin-  
istration of justice, and to locate the  
judges of the Superior Court—the bills to  
secure to Sarah Allen of Caswell, Eliza-  
beth Fry, Margaret Jackson of Burke,  
and Sarah Hendricks of Ashe, such prop-  
erty as they may hereafter acquire—the  
bill to regulate the County Courts of Col-  
umbus—the bill for more effectually pre-  
venting the escape of runaway slaves, by  
assuming the privileges of free people of  
color—the bill to extend the power of  
Courts of Equity, so far as relates to the  
estates of infants—the bill to prevent pro-  
tracted litigation by enlarging the juris-  
diction of Justices of the Peace—the bill  
to fix the salary to be paid in future by  
the Board of Internal Improvements to  
the Civil Engineer—also the resolution  
authorizing the purchase of a Drudging  
or Mud machine, to be employed in  
deepening the Cape Fear below Wil-  
mington, and the resolution instructing  
the Governor to cause an information to  
be filed against the several incorporated  
Banks of this State.

A bill was presented to reduce the sal-  
ary of the Supreme Court Judges, but on  
its first reading was indefinitely post-  
poned. Mr. Stoney presented a bill, which  
passed its first and second reading, grant-  
ing further time to file appeals in the  
Supreme Court.

The House have had under their con-  
sideration, the Georgia Resolutions, pro-  
posing an amendment to the Constitution,  
and have referred the further considera-  
tion thereof to the next Legislature.

A bill has finally passed, to amend an  
act passed in 1823, for the relief of pur-  
chasers of the Cherokee Lands, sold un-  
der the authority of the state. This bill  
grants indulgence until the next Assem-  
bly, provided the purchasers pay within  
that period, an eighth of the purchase  
money, with interest.

The bill to repeal the act of 1823, for  
the promotion of Agriculture, was re-  
ferred to state, has been postponed in-  
definitely, 60 to 56.

#### RALEIGH, JAN. 7.

**Internal Improvements.**—It will be seen  
by the list of acts passed at the present  
session, that the Legislature has reduced  
the board for Internal Improvements from  
six to three members, making the Gov-  
ernor for the time being a member and  
President of the Board. The gentlemen  
elected to compose the Board for the pre-  
sent year, are Gen. James Iredell, Gen.  
Edward B. Dudley, and Major Daniel M.  
Forsyth.

The newly elected Board (with the ex-  
ception of Gen. Dudley) met on Tuesday  
evening, and acted upon all the business  
before it, and adjourned to meet at Fay-  
etteville on the last Monday in next  
month. *Register.*

#### SMALL POX in Fayetteville.

We are glad (says the Raleigh Reg-  
ister of the 7th inst.) to have it in our power  
to allay the apprehensions which have  
been entertained by many persons in dif-  
ferent parts of the state, from some cases  
of Smallpox, or the Varioloid disease  
(which is a disease of the small species),  
having occurred at Fayetteville. We  
learn from a correspondent in that place  
in whom we have full confidence, that it  
first made its appearance there; that  
during that time but five persons in town  
have taken it, who were removed to a  
Hospital at some distance, where four  
others have since taken the disease; that  
none of the persons have been seriously  
ill except one negro boy, who died. At  
Capt. Lord's plantation, on the opposite  
side of the river, several negroes have the  
disease, having caught it of a servant of  
the Captain's, who had been employed in  
the house in town where it first origina-

ted, and who, on being taken sick, was  
sent home. No new case has occurred  
in Fayetteville within the last six weeks,  
and but one in the hospital, nor has a sin-  
gle individual infected with the disease,  
been suffered to come into the town,  
within that time. The disease has been  
entirely confined to the colored people,  
and there is good reason to believe that  
a complete check has been put to it by  
the measures which have been adopted  
for the purpose.

#### EDUCATION.

The resolution passed by the late leg-  
islature, on the subject of Free Schools,  
appoints the Hon. John L. Taylor, Rev.  
Dr. Caldwell, Peter Browne, Esq. and  
the Hon. Duncan Cameron to prepare a  
plan or system of public education for the  
instruction of the children of poor or in-  
digent parents, and that they report to  
the next General Assembly. *Reg.*

Among other important propositions  
now before the Legislature of Virginia, is  
one to move the ancient and distinguished  
William & Mary College, to some more  
healthy point.

This celebrated institution, says the  
Alexandria Gazette, has been truly the  
Alma Mater of some of the greatest men  
that Virginia, or indeed the world, has  
ever produced; and for this, if there  
were no other reasons, every effort ought  
to be made to regain its former standing,  
and to perpetuate its time. The College  
is said to be well founded, ably conducted  
and richly endowed; nothing but a suit-  
able location can, therefore, be wanting to  
ensure its prosperity. *Nat. Journal.*

St. Martha papers of the 1st of Novem-  
ber, received at Boston, mention the ar-  
rival of Bolivar at Huancayo on the 31st  
of August, with the first division of the pa-  
triot army, and that Canterac with the  
remnant of his army, from which there  
were daily desertions of great numbers,  
was retreating towards Cuzco. General  
Lafuente, colonel Perez and other officers,  
left Truxillo, September 1, for Lima.  
Tunne was appointed to the civil com-  
mand of the capital.

"On the 4th ultimo, the President of  
Mexico published, by order, a decree of  
the Sovereign Congress, which author-  
ized him to receive proposals for cutting  
open a communication between the two  
oceans by the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and  
for rendering navigable the rivers of Al-  
varado, Panuco, Bravo del Norte, San-  
tiago, and Colorado, of the West. The  
proposal must be submitted within eight  
months from the 4th ult. The enterprise  
of the greatest importance.

#### COM. DANIELS.

We have heard of an unostentatious act  
of liberality in this individual, as worthy  
of record as it is worthy of imitation.—  
On the demise of the late General Win-  
der, his widow, owing to a mortgage held  
by the Commodore for \$25,000 on the  
General's property, was left in consider-  
able embarrassment. On learning this,  
Commodore Daniels, as generous as he  
is brave, instantly cancelled the bond, and  
put Mrs. Winder in full possession of the  
whole estate previously held by him un-  
der mortgage. *Wash. Gazette.*

**Minister to Mexico.**—We learn that the  
Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, will be appointed  
by president Monroe, (before he goes out  
of office) Minister to Mexico, in the room  
of the Hon. Ninian Edwards.—*Car. Gaz.*

Capt. Smith, of the brig Globe, from  
Cronstadt, informs that the Emperor of  
Russia has issued an order for the depar-  
ture of all foreign missionaries from the  
Russian Empire, and that many of them  
with families had arrived at Cronstadt and  
were embarking for England. *Boston Patriot.*

A letter from Cadiz, dated 10th of Oc-  
tober, states that Mr. Izard, who had  
been appointed Spanish minister to this  
country, died suddenly when he was  
about to set out from Madrid for Cadiz in  
order to embark on his mission. *Charleston City Gazette.*

A Dunkirk Journal, anxious to prove  
that France possesses animals of rare  
merit, gives us the following example:—  
"Mr. Jolly, a cloth merchant of Abbe-  
ville, is in possession of a beautiful drake,  
which he has, by perseverance, taught to sing  
several different airs. He intends trying  
the same experiment on a turkey!!!"  
Should this friend of the feathered race  
succeed, we shall, in a few years, find  
drakes, geese, and turkeys, singing in  
cages, instead of smoking on our pipes.  
*New-York paper.*

**Important Decision.**—His honor, Judge  
Bay, has decided the question which on  
Tuesday last was argued before him,  
whether Aliens are liable to the performance  
of military duty. The opinion of the  
Hon. Judge predicated upon the principle  
of the "Lex Loci" is, that Aliens are lia-  
ble to perform militia duty. *Chas. City Gazette.*

**Desertion.**—Maj. Gen. Brown, in a let-  
ter to the Secretary at War, proposes to  
prevent desertion from the army, by re-  
taining a part of the soldier's pay in the  
hands of the Government until the expi-  
ration of his term of service, to be forfeit-  
ed in case of desertion. He recommends  
\$1 50 cts. per month to be thus reserved,  
so that at the end of the first year the sol-  
dier will have 18 dollars in the hands of  
the government; at the end of the second  
year 36 dollars, the third year 54 dollars,  
the fourth year 72 dollars, and at the close  
of the term 90 dollars. This measure  
would doubtless operate powerfully to  
prevent desertions; and the sums forfeited  
by those who desert would, as Gen. Brown  
observes, go far towards procuring new  
recruits to supply their places: and the  
money thus accumulated and to be receiv-  
ed by the soldier on leaving the army,  
would assist to establish him in business.

#### THE SUGAR CROP.

**Attakapas, Lou. Nov. 13.**—We under-  
stand that several sugar planters in the  
parish of St. Mary, have within the last  
ten days, commenced manufacturing their  
crops, and that the cane yields well.  
The sugar is said to be of a superior qual-  
ity. Should the season continue favorable,  
it is estimated that more than 1000 hogs-  
heads will be made in the parish—which  
last year did not produce more than 350  
hogsheads.

Among the presents of jewels recently  
made by the Austrian Arch Duke Fran-  
cis Charles, to the Princess who is be-  
trothed to him, is a diamond cross of the  
Order of Theresa, valued at twelve hun-  
dred thousand francs, about \$220,000.

**Gen. Jackson's Nativity.**—A question  
has arisen among some newspaper writ-  
ers at the south, as to the birth place of  
Gen. Andrew Jackson. The question is  
put to rest by the following extract of a  
letter from the General himself, dated  
18th August, 1824:

"As to the question asked, I with plea-  
sure answer, I was born in South-Caroli-  
na, at the plantation whereon James  
Crawford lived about one mile from the  
Carolina road, where it crosses the Wax-  
haw creek—was born on the 15th of  
March, in the year 1767, and left the  
state in the year 1784."

#### Masonic Monument to Washington.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of  
North-Carolina, on the 23d ultimo, the  
following resolutions were adopted.

**Resolved,** That the Grand Lodge of  
North Carolina most heartily coincide in  
opinion with the Grand Lodge of New  
Hampshire, as to the propriety of erecting  
a Monument at the grave of WASHINGTON  
fraternity.

**Resolved,** That the sum of five hundred  
dollars be appropriated for that purpose  
from the funds of the Grand Lodge of  
North Carolina, whenever a sufficient sum  
shall be appropriated by the Grand Lodges  
of other states, or voluntary contributions  
of the Masonic fraternity, and specific  
arrangements shall have been made for  
the erection of the same.

**Resolved further,** That the M. W.  
Grand Master, Senior G. Warden and  
Grand Secretary be a committee of cor-  
respondence on this subject, and be the  
proper persons to controul the above ap-  
propriation.

**The Presidency.**—The Electors of the  
following states have voted thus:

**Louisiana.** For President—Jackson 3,  
and Adams 2. For Vice President—Cal-  
houn 5.

**Indiana.** For President—Jackson 5.  
For Vice President—Calhoun 5.

**Missouri.** For President—Clay 3.  
For Vice President—Jackson 3.

**Illinois.** For President—Jackson 2,  
and Adams 1. For Vice President—Cal-  
houn 3.

At a large meeting, held at Trenton,  
N. J. on the 20th ultimo, the following,  
among other resolutions, was unanimou-  
sly adopted:

**Resolved,** That the Electors of New  
Jersey, who were selected by the people  
for the express purpose of declaring their  
choice of President, having given their  
votes for Gen. Andrew Jackson for Pre-  
sident, this meeting will consider any  
Representative of New Jersey, who omits  
to vote for him, as unfaithful to the high  
trust reposed in him.

Henry Chambers has been elected a  
Senator in Congress from the State of Al-  
abama, for the term of six years from the  
4th of March next. The vote was for  
Henry Chambers, 41—for Wm. Kelly,  
the present Senator, 36.

#### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, &c.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

It is finally settled that the expense of  
transporting on a canal amounts to one  
cent a ton per mile, or one dollar a ton  
for one hundred miles; while the usual  
cost by land conveyance, is one dollar  
thirty-three and a third cents per hundred  
pounds, or thirty one dollars a ton, for  
the same distance. There is neither ex-  
aggeration or fallacy in this calculation.  
The certainty, celerity, and cheapness of

this mode of transportation, compared  
with land carriage, are established by un-  
iversal experience and the reiterated testi-  
mony of daily observation.

A loaded boat can now be towed by one  
or two horses at the rate of thirty miles  
per day. Hence the planter or merchant  
can calculate with sufficient precision on  
his sales or purchases, the period of their  
arrival, the amount of their proceeds, and  
the extent of their value. A vessel on a  
canal is independent of winds, tides, and  
currents, and is not exposed to the delays  
attending conveyances by land; and with  
regard to safety, there can be no competi-  
tion. The injuries to which commodi-  
ties are exposed when transported by land,  
and the dangers to which they are liable  
when conveyed by natural waters, are  
rarely experienced on canals. In the lat-  
ter way, comparatively speaking, no waste  
is incurred, no risk is encountered, and  
no insurance required. Hence it follows  
that canals operate upon the general in-  
terests of society, in the same way that  
machines for saving labor do in manufac-  
tures; they enable the planter, the me-  
chanic and the merchant to convey their  
commodities to market, and to receive a  
return, at least thirty times cheaper than  
by roads.

This difference is stated as nine to one.  
The calculations proceeded on the sup-  
position that the boat and wagon were  
freighted with equal burdens, whereas,  
the smallest boat will carry the freight of  
six to a dozen wagons. There are few  
transportation boats, either on the north-  
ern or eastern canals, that would not  
conveniently carry one hundred and fifty  
bales of cotton. A man and boy there-  
fore, with one or two horses, would, in all  
cases, transport 150 bales the distance of  
100 miles in three days, which by the es-  
tablished rate of freight and duty on the  
Erie canals, would amount to twenty dol-  
lars. What an immense saving this  
mode of conveyance would annually pro-  
duce to the people of Georgia!

Had the Erie canal been completed  
previous to the late war with England, it  
is calculated that it would have saved to  
the nation more than sufficient to defray  
the expense of connecting the Hudson  
with Lake Erie, and the Delaware and  
the Chesapeake Bays, and the Delaware  
and the Raritan. What, then, might  
have been saved by a canal connecting the  
navigable waters of the Tennessee and  
Savannah rivers? Pieces of ordnance  
were purchased for 400 dollars, at the  
foundries, or at the military stores, and  
cost the government, in some instances,  
1000 dollars when delivered on the fron-  
tiers. A barrel of pork or beef often cost  
the government 125 dollars, and other  
articles of consumption were purchased  
at the charge of transportation, wherever the  
operations of war were carried on, went  
far to swell the war debt to 70,000,000,  
and upwards.

Samuel Stanwood, who was a short time  
since convicted of a conspiracy to defraud  
certain Insurance Companies at Boston,  
by the fraudulent destruction of the schr.  
Pacific and cargo, has been sentenced to  
15 days solitary confinement, and five  
years hard labor in the state prison.

#### Markets.

**FAYETTEVILLE, JAN. 6.**  
Cotton has advanced—sales of good from 15 to  
15 1/2. 300 Bbls. Flour received at the inspection  
to-day, not yet sold. Little other produce at  
market, and no other change in prices since our  
last. *Observer.*

**CHARLESTON, JAN. 4.**  
Cottons.—The holidays, and the inclemency  
of the weather, during the past week, tended to  
lessen the business which would otherwise have  
been done. Sales of 10 bales of Sea Island 88¢  
were effected, at a slight advance on 86¢  
previous rates. We now quote from 11 to 15  
cents, although in one or two instances, 15 1/2 cts.  
has been paid; and the recent advices from  
England are calculated to sustain if not to ad-  
vance these rates. *Courier.*

**FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Jan. 6.**  
Cotton, 12 1/2 to 15 1/2; flour, fine, 5; superfine,  
4 1/2 to 5 1/2; wheat, new 80 to 85 ct.; whiskey, 32 1/2  
85; peach brandy, 40 to 45; apple do. 40 to 45;  
corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 9 to 10; salt, Turkeys Island,  
75 to 80 per bush.; molasses, 28 to 30; sugar, mus-  
covado, 10 1/2 to 11; coffee, prime, green, 18 to 21;  
2d and 3d quality, 17 to 20; tea, hyson, \$1 20 to 1 25;  
flaxseed, 90 to 92 1/2; tallow, 6 to 7; beeswax,  
31 to 32; rice 3 1/2 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4 1/2 to 5 per  
100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 1/2 to 4; manufactured, 5 to 20  
per cwt. *Observer.*

**CHARLESTON PRICES, Jan. 4.**  
Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 28, stained do. 14 to  
15; Maine and Santee, 22 to 24; short staple,  
11 to 15; Whiskey 28 cents; Bacon, 6 to  
7 cts.; Hams, 10; Lard, 9 to 11; Bagging  
Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 20 to 23; Col-  
fene Green, 18 to 19. Inf. to good, 14 1/2 to 17.  
North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. dis-  
c.; Georgia Bank Bills, 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. dis-  
c. *Observer.*

#### Married.

In this town, on the 11th inst, by the Rev.  
Dr. Freeman, Mr. William Lilly, of Anson county,  
to Miss Camilla C. Tores, of this place.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, on Thursday, 11th  
day January, by the Rev. Joseph D. Kilpatrick,  
Mr. John A. Chaffin to Miss Emily Gaither, all  
of this county.

On the 9th ult. in Anson County, N. C. by Ed-  
ward Winfield, Esq. Capt. Joshua Allen, to Miss  
Caroline Deborah Wadfield, both of that county.  
In Person county, N. C. lately, Mr. James Jay,  
aged 82, to Mrs. Elizabeth McKisack, aged 71.

#### Second Edition.

#### LATE FROM ENGLAND.

#### CHARLESTON, JAN. 7.

By the ship Sarah & Caroline, Captain  
Candler, arrived here yesterday, in 38  
days from Liverpool, we have the papers  
of that place to the 26th of November,  
inclusive; and the London papers and  
Shipping Lists to the 24th of the same  
month.

**Trade of Liverpool.**—The sales of cot-  
ton, last week, (says the Liverpool Mer-  
cury of the 26th Nov.) amounted to 26-  
556 bales, which, we believe, is nearly  
the largest quantity ever disposed of in  
one week. The regular and extensive  
demand for this article, shows that there  
is an increased consumption of our man-  
ufactures; and this improvement, we  
suppose, is principally to be attributed to  
the shipments of manufactured goods  
which are making to the new states of  
South-America.

The cause of the Greeks appears to  
prosper, while the dominion of the Turks,  
even over their appropriate territory, be-  
comes more and more jeopardized.

Aigiers has declared war against Spain,  
and the Spanish commerce, particularly  
that of Cadiz, is much harassed in con-  
sequence.

Mr. S. Canning, formerly Minister to  
the United States, was to leave London  
on the 26th November, on a mission to  
St. Petersburg.

The King of France is to be crowned  
at Rheims.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of  
this city to the editor of the Alexandria  
Phoenix: *Nat. Journal.*

"By a letter I have just received from  
our minister, Mr. Rush, in London, he  
congratulates me on the success of the  
Greeks. They have been victorious in  
every engagement, both by sea and land.  
They now command the Dardanelles. By  
an account I lately read, 550 Greeks  
fought 800 Turks at Thermopylae, and lost  
leaving more than twenty. It  
field - 3 new themselves, not twenty. It  
seems as if the Almighty favoured them."

Another victim to the civilized art of  
prize pugilism, has died in England. A  
man, named Scott, has been killed  
by one named Brown—after the nine-  
teenth round [of thumping].  
Capt. Gourlay has been killed in a duel  
by Mr. Westall. The dispute originated  
in a bet at Doncaster Races.

**Liverpool, Nov. 20.**—We have had a  
good demand for Cotton this week, and  
about 10 000 bags were taken on specula-  
tion; on the low and middle qualities of  
American cotton there was an advance of 3 1/2 to  
1 1/2 d, and the better sorts 1 1/2 d, Brazils  
1 1/2 d, and Egyptian 1 1/2 d per lb.

[From the New Price Current, Nov. 19.]

**Cotton.**—The demand for Cotton, both  
in London and the out ports, is on the  
most extensive scale: the first impulse  
given to the market, was the damage done  
to the crop in the United States, since  
which the great increase in the manufac-  
ture, and the consequent extensive de-  
mand by the trade, has been the chief  
cause of the brisk market: the quantity  
taken on speculation is also great. The  
sales here for the present week already  
exceed 10,000 bags: we estimate the ad-  
vance in Brazil Cottons at 1 1/2 d to 3 1/2 d  
per lb.—on India descriptions the im-  
provement is about 1 1/2 d per lb.

#### A LOTTERY

FOR the benefit and encouragement of ME-  
CHANISM, in the Western part of North  
Carolina.

1586 TICKETS, AT \$2 EACH.

**NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!**

1 Prize of 500 dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton  
Saw Gin) is \$500  
1 do. \$300 (Family Coach) is 300  
1 do. \$250 (Gig) is 250  
1 do. \$150 (do.) is 150  
1 do. \$130 (do.) is 130  
2 do. \$100 (Side Board and Cotton Saw  
Gin) is 200  
2 do. \$80 (Gig and Sociable) is 160  
2 do. \$30 (Bedsteads) is 60  
3 do. \$14 (a set of Tables) is 42  
2 do. \$12 ( Windsor Chairs) is 24  
3 do. \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and  
one Pembroke) is 30  
1 do. \$8 (Bellows top Cradle) is 8  
10 do. \$6 (6 Ploughs, 8 Street Lamps, and  
2 Lard Cans) is 60  
10 do. \$5 (Hats) is 50  
1 do. \$4 (Candlestand) is 4  
1 do. \$3 (do.) is 3  
20 do. \$3 (do.) is 60  
300 do. \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair  
Shoes) is 600  
451 do. \$1 Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c.  
&c. is 451

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the under-  
signed Commissioners, by letter, postage paid,  
including the money; or from their agents in  
Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton,  
Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves  
to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme,  
thirty days after the drawing, or refund the  
money to purchasers of tickets, provided the  
scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,  
GREEN KENDRICK,  
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of  
the Commissioners. 41



## The Muse.

The following piece was communicated to us by an esteemed friend, with a request that it might be published: in compliance with his wish, we give it a place.

FOR THE CAROLINIAN.

Hail, happy land, above all others bless'd;  
The only land which freedom has possess'd:  
The land where tyrants dare not show their head—

The very sight of which would strike them dead.  
In proof of which, we point you to the day  
When tyrant empires thought our land to sway;  
But found, in freedom's land, an air so pure,  
His fetid lungs that air could not endure.  
And by the vigilance of Printers, at their post,  
He's lost a day—I hope is ever lost.  
Hail, happy art! whose daily news  
Brings latent powers into use;  
Makes savage man a social creature,  
And purifies his corrupt nature.  
They tell us what we wish to know—  
That William Crawford moves but slow,  
To mount the Presidential chair,  
For which his chance is not so fair.  
But hark! what rapid peals of thunder  
Cleaving the knotty oaks asunder—  
Old Hickory, with his iron rod,  
Blending submission with his nod:  
High mounted on the car of fame,  
He strikes such terror with his name,  
The savage melts before his face,  
And lofty British pride disgrace.  
This is the man to take the field—  
From foreign harm our country shield,  
And guard our country from aggression,  
From British and Indian depredation.  
Give honor to whom honor is due—  
Thus far I think Jackson may do.  
Oh! thou who rules our free and happy land,  
By thy deep counsels and unerring hand,  
May we be govern'd by those men who feel  
A free submission to thy sovereign will.  
Grant us the man who can his spirit guide,  
Both in the field and by his fireside:  
Adams, the man whose brother's blood  
A crime that doth the human mind engross,  
In him each virtue meets, and forms the man,  
To rule, in virtue's path, our happy land. P.  
September 27th, 1824.

## Dialectic.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: I see that Mr. Constituent, alias A. C. has, at length, undertaken to correct me in the remarks that I made, some time past, concerning his letter to Mr. Williams. The poor fellow appears to be in a bad humour. I will frankly acknowledge every error of which he has convicted me. But after a careful perusal of his second philippic, I must confess myself unable to see wherein he has corrected me in a single instance: True, in the preface to his late communication, he says that his design is to correct me. Now the principal remarks that I made concerning his First General Epistle written ostensibly to Mr. Williams, but really to his constituents, were his charging Mr. W. of sophistry, of endeavouring to excite animosity between the North and the South, and his saying that Mr. W. ought to have told his constituents all the just claims and qualifications of all the candidates for the Presidency. All these charges I did then, and now do, pronounce false. As Mr. A. C. has declared that his object in his last was to correct me, how does it come one of these particulars? If a communication be noticed at all, certainly its most important and prominent particulars deserve some regard. But as Mr. A. C. has not endeavoured to meet my arguments and observations, they still remain untouched.

He appears to have discovered that he can laugh more easily than he can reason, and has tried to make others laugh with him. But he must not forget, that abortive attempts at wit cannot supply the deficiency of sense. I am sorry that the gentleman appears so much out of humour. Perhaps he is mad because Mr. Williams has been so polite as to go off to Congress without giving him the honor of noticing his letter. Tell the good gentleman however, that if he is mad he had better not bite the "old pony," lest he be kicked.

Mr. A. C. says something about hurting my shins in the dark. Perhaps this is what he meant when he said he was going to correct me. Let him try it.

He deals entirely in wit, (if it may be called wit,) and tries to cut me deeply. A man who has had as long time to whet his weapon, as A. C. has had, ought to have been able to cut more deeply than he did.

Thus far I have endeavored to answer Mr. A. C. according to his folly,

lest he should be wise in his own conceit; hereafter I will not answer him according to his folly, lest I be like him. If he will come out fairly, and by argument attempt to prove me incorrect then I will reply, but if he continues his silly attempts at wit, I will let him pass in silence; for such pieces and their answers are not handsome in a news-paper, nor useful to the public.

Mr. A. C. has attempted to injure the character of Mr. W. whom I consider an able and a faithful Representative. I have endeavored to meet those charges, and to prove them false. If Mr. A. C. has any thing more to say, let him fairly meet my arguments, I am ready to meet any thing he has to say, provided he speaks as a man of sense. G. S.

## CANARIS.

The Greek naval captain, has been called by some foreign journals an Admiral. He has never accepted that rank, from a notion generally very foreign to those to whom promotion is offered—viz: that he is not fit for it. Having burned two Turkish Commanders-in-Chief, and defeated a third, he is, as he was before, a Captain. Among a people who have, like more advanced and better established states, their full share of intrigue and rapacity, he has offered a constant example of disinterestedness; in other words, he has proposed to himself as an end, to save his country, and not to rob it. In going in his fire-boat against the Captain Pacha's ship in the canal of Scio, he was, as he informed the English commander who saw him at Psara, becalmed in sight of two Turkish corvettes. His sailors were afraid that they should be observed and massacred, and became mutinous. "What would you have?" he cried: "if you are afraid, throw Psara into the sea, and swim to Let not the calm frighten you," he continued, "it will detain the enemy's vessels as well as our own; at ten o'clock we shall have a wind." At half past 9 the breeze sprung up, and at midnight the Captain Pacha was on fire. When he was seen at Psara by the Captain to whom we have alluded, his wife was employed, with other Greek women, in making cartridges; but though poor, he has steadily res superior commands.

## GREAT DINNER.

The following is the bill of fare of the dinner given by the Lord Mayor of London, on his late installation into office: Dinner, 180 tureens real turtle, containing three quarters each, 140 chickens and pullets, 43 hams ornamented, 38 tongues do. 53 raised French pies, 40 pigeon pie, 40 orange and other tourtes, 2 barons of beef, 12 pieces of sorloin, 3 rounds of beef, 38 dishes built pastry, 42 do. tarts creamed, 80 do. jelly, 4 do. lobster salad, 4 do. prawns, 60 do. smashed and other potatoes, 90 do. sallads, 4 almond pastry, 2 sugar baskets, 87 mince pies. Removes: 52 turkeys roasted, 3 pea fowls, 50 dishes wild fowls, 64 do. pheasants and partridges, 14 hams ornamented, sundry miscellaneous puddings, &c. Dessert: 180 pounds wt. of pine apples, 200 dishes best hothouse grapes, 200 ice creams, 84 plates apples of different kinds, 100 dishes pears, 76 ornamented savoy cakes, 186 plates walnuts and filberts, 83 plates dried fruits and preserves, 83 rout cakes, &c. 4 do. paradise plums. Wines: Champaign, Hock, Claret, Madeira, Port and Sherry.

## ARE YOU IN CHRIST?

Let me ask, Are you in Christ? Does this question startle you? People who have been baptised; who bear the name of Christians; who pray to and adore Jesus Christ; who call themselves his children, his people; who partake of his sacraments; people who, for 30 or 40 years, call themselves, may perhaps flatter themselves, with the assurance of being true believers, and dare hope for heaven in the presumption of their faith. To ask such people whether they are in Christ, will surely offend them. But are you new creatures? If this is the case, you have indeed reason to rejoice; and belong to our Lord; you partake of his influence and of his life; you are members of his body. But if you are not new creatures, it is in vain for you to flatter yourselves; you are not in Jesus Christ; for if any man be in Christ he is a new creature. (2 Cor. v. 17.)

## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury, North-Carolina, January 1st, 1824.

James Adkins  
Peter Airey  
Geo. W. Amerson  
Young W. Allen 2  
John Albright  
Silvester Adams  
Susan Benston  
Nicholas Baringer  
Peter Baringer  
Valentine Beedleman  
Jacob Brown  
James Banks, Jr.  
Henry Barger  
Christopher Beeber  
A. W. Brandon  
Randle Bowlen  
James Caruthers  
John Clemments  
Jos. Cowan  
Mary Cowan  
William Casort  
John Caughenour  
John Custis  
Nathan Chaffin  
Able Camfield  
Zachariah Coggins  
Jacob Clotey  
Andrew Cope  
Dr. J. L. Crane.  
Dr. Davidson  
William Donaldson  
John Davis  
Abm. Davis  
Obadiah Davis  
Sam'l. Davidson  
Carydon Dye  
John Dismukes 2.  
Anderson Ellis  
John Emry  
James Ellis  
Reuben Ellis  
Alexander Frasier  
Henry Fight  
Richard Gillaspie  
E. N. Gaither  
George P. Glazier  
Jesse Gillean  
Moses Graham  
George Goodman  
Zadock Griffith  
Chas. Glover  
Larkin Griffin  
Christopher Goodman.  
Williamson Harris 3  
Jesse Holmes  
John Huland  
Joshua Haden  
Elijah Hotchkiss  
Samuel Harbin  
Dr. Handford  
Ambrose Hotchkiss  
John Hott  
John Howard.  
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John Johnson  
Elizabeth Johnston.  
Joseph Kincaid  
George Kridler  
Harris Kimble.  
Daniel Loflin  
Thomas J. Linch  
John Locke  
John Moyer 2  
George Miller 2  
Henry Miller  
John Masters  
Daniel McLean  
John D. Moss  
Mary M. McRea  
Betsy Martin  
Powell McRea  
Rev. James Morrison  
Daniel Magines  
Lewis Mahon  
John F. McCorle  
Haynes Morgan.  
Amariah Peck  
Samuel Peeler  
Michael Peeler  
William Plaster  
John Pressley.  
Fr. R. Ruffin  
John Reed  
John Robinson  
H. H. Robinson  
Jeremiah Robinson.  
Rev. Chas. A. Stork  
John Simpson  
Sammy Smith  
Sarah Smith  
Elizabeth Smith  
George Smith  
William Sullivan  
Briant Swinney  
Daniel Sullivan  
Samuel Smith  
Peter Stoner  
Martin Speaks  
Fylo Smith  
Catharine Smith  
Eve Stoner  
Robt. Sanders  
Archibald Stokes.  
Benjamin Tenson  
H. M. Tarrer  
Clement Townsend.  
J. E. Wells  
Horatio Woodson  
Laura Williams  
Burrell Wood  
John Winskens  
Richard Ward  
William Wilford  
John or Caleb Webb  
Isaac Wiseman.  
Abigail Vail.

SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

## Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, North-Carolina, on the 1st of January, 1825.

Thomas Lanson  
David Long  
John Long.  
Archibald Morrison  
Abigail Morrison.  
John Patterson  
Henry N. Pharr  
Robert Pickens.  
Altona L. Smith  
Asa Smith, 2  
William M. Stinson  
Hug. Smith.  
Hiram Turner  
Peter Troutman.  
John M. Wilson  
Exidos Whitely.

D. STORKE, A. P. M.

## By Authority.

An Act to authorise the Legislature of the state of Ohio to sell and convey certain tracts of land, granted to said State for the use of the people thereof.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Legislature of the State of Ohio shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to cause to be sold and conveyed, in such manner, and on such terms and conditions, as said Legislature shall, by law, direct, the following tracts of land, heretofore granted to said State, for the use of the people thereof, to wit: So much of the Six Mile Reservation, including the Salt Springs, commonly called the Sciota Salt Springs, as remains unsold, the Salt Springs near the Muskingum River, and the military tract, with the sections of land which include the same; the proceeds thereof to be applied to such literary purposes as said Legislature may, hereafter, direct, and to no other use, intent, or purpose whatever.

H. CLAY,

Speaker House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President Senate pro tempore.

Washington, Dec. 28th, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

An Act concerning General La Fayette.  
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, in consideration of the services and sacrifices of General La Fayette, in the war of the Revolution, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to him the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be granted to the said General La Fayette, and his heirs, one township of land, to be laid out and located under the authority of the President, in any of the unappropriated lands of the United States.

Washington, Dec. 28th, 1824. Approved:

New Supply of Fresh Goods

THE subscriber is receiving and opening a large and general assortment of all kinds of Goods, at his store in Salisbury, from Philadelphia and New-York; and has made arrangements to receive from said places, monthly, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, Sept. 1824. 6m48  
N. B. Country Produce of all kinds, received in exchange.

## Approved Family Medicines,

WHICH are celebrated for the cure of most Diseases to which the human body is liable, prepared only by the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.

And for sale, wholesale and retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139 north-east corner of Second and Race-Streets, Philadelphia; and retail by his Agents and every principal Druggist and Vender of Medicine throughout the U. States. Where may be had, gratis, Pamphlets either in English, German, French or Spanish, describing the qualities of each medicine, with certificates of cures performed, &c. Dr. Robertson's celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health—for the cure of coughs, colds, approaching consumption, whooping cough, asthma, pains in the breast, wind in the stomach, dyspepsia, bowel complaints, dysentery, &c. Price one dollar and fifty cents per bottle. Dr. Robertson's Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or Nature's Grand Restorative.—Recommended for the cure of nervous complaints generally, inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, nervous debility, intermenstruation, mercurial diseases, impotency, diseases peculiar to females, &c. Price one dollar and fifty cents per bottle. Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops.—A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, pains in the head and face, frosted feet, &c. Price two dollars per bottle. Dr. Robertson's Stomachic Bitters. Celebrated for strengthening a weak stomach, increasing the appetite, and a certain preventative against the fever and ague, &c. Price one dollar per bottle. Dr. Robertson's Infallible Worm destroying Lozenges. A medicine universally esteemed for expelling every species of worms from the human body. Price fifty cents per package; large packages one dollar. Dr. Dyott's patent Itch Ointment. For pleasurable, safety, expedition and certainty of cure, is unequalled by any other medicine in use, for the removal of this disagreeable tormenting complaint. It has no unpleasant smell, and may be used on the youngest infant with safety. Price fifty cents per box. Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Price fifty cents, small vials twenty-five cents. Dr. Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills, which, if administered in time to remove the bile from the stomach, will prevent all bilious complaints, malignant fevers, ague and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, worms, dysentery, head ache, heart burn, loss of appetite, colds and coughs, dyspepsia or indigestion, habitual costiveness, &c. Price twenty-five cents per box; large boxes 50 cents. Dr. Vichier's Ointment for the cure of the Tetter, Ring Worm, &c. Price 3/4 cents per box. Dr. Vichier's Embrocation for the Rheumatism, &c. Price 3/4 cents per bottle. Dr. Godbold's Vegetable Balm of Life. Price one dollar per bottle. Balm of Icteria. Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, for removing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion. Price two dollars per bottle. The Restorative Dentifrice. For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price fifty cents per box. The Circasian Eye Water. Celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes. Price fifty cents, small vials twenty-five cents. Mahay's approved Plaster Cloth. A sovereign remedy for all ulcers and sores, sore breasts, bites, sore legs, swelling, sprains, cuts, bruises, pains in the back and breast, corns on the feet. Recommended by Dr. Keen and Dr. Physic of Philadelphia, and by the most eminent of the faculty in the United States.

Take notice, that in order to prevent imposition, all and each of the above genuine medicines are neatly sealed up with full directions for using them, and signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Since the introduction of these valuable medicines into the United States of America, they have acquired the highest degree of celebrity for their unparalleled success in alleviating and curing diseases, which, in a variety of instances had baffled some of our most experienced physicians. The extensive and increasing demand for them throughout the continent, for these twenty years past, testifies their interesting efficacy and importance to the public. For families or individuals whose residence or circumstances place them beyond the advantage of procuring a physician, they are peculiarly adapted; and whose convenience they are accompanied with every instruction appertaining to the symptoms of the diseases, and proper directions for using them.

A considerable discount will be allowed to Druggists, Country Merchants and those who purchase by the quantity. Orders promptly attended to, and the medicines carefully packed and forwarded to any part agreeably to direction.

A constant supply of the above medicines for sale by John Murphy, Salisbury, and Murphy & Brown, Concord, N. C.

## Prospect Hill, for Rent.

THIS valuable plantation, the residence of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, jun. is offered for rent the ensuing year. This tract of land is in the Forks of the Yadkin, opposite to the Horse Shoe Neck, and near the mouth of Dutchman's creek. It contains about 600 acres; nearly one half is cleared, and in good order for cultivation; about one hundred acres is river and creek bottom, and the remainder of cleared land well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, and small grain. The dwelling-house is equal to any in that section of country; the other improvements convenient and comfortable. The dwelling-house and about 100 acres of cleared land, may be had separately, as a tenant or tenants may prefer. For terms, apply to Mr. Henry S. Parker, agent for

JOSEPH PEARSON.

Dec. 4, 1824. 36

## Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large and complete Cotton Ginning of Cotton, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury.

October 18, 1824. 28

## Fresh Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving, and opening, at their STORE in Concord, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of

## All kinds of Goods:

and have made arrangements to receive from said places, monthly, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. MURPHY & BROWN.

Concord, Sept. 1824. 148  
Country Produce, of all kinds, received in exchange for Goods.

## New Cash Store.

I HAVE just opened a new and extensive assortment of seasonable and fashionable GOODS,

which I have carefully selected from the markets of Philadelphia and New-York, and purchased with cash; and I now offer them to the public at the lowest prices. However, I do not wish the public to take my word for it, but will thank them to call and examine for themselves, as I feel satisfied that I can offer them inducements to "call again." Even those who have not the cash to purchase, will do me a favor by calling, and examining my prices. A. TORRENCE.

Salisbury, Dec. 5, 1824. 35

## Mail Stage Body.

FOR sale, at the shop of the subscriber, a good, substantial mail stage body, on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, at his coach-making shop, Salisbury.

SAML. LANDER.

Dec. 13, 1824.

## Stick Gig, for Sale.

The subscriber has also for sale at his shop, a very good stick gig, almost new, with a first rate harness to it. I will also sell the gig very low. Also, one other Gig, without harness, is for sale, very cheap, as above.

SAML. LANDER.

Dec. 13. 36

## Estate of Alex. Long, dec'd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, Executor.

Dec. 24, 1824. 40

## Boot and Shoe Establishment

## REMOVED.

EENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his shoe-shop from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and dispatch, and at the lowest rates of price, for work in his line, will be faithfully attended to.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824. 1r

## A Tanner, wanted.

ONE of sober, industrious habits, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement from the subscribers.

Apply soon. THOMPSON & HUNT.

Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. Oct. 4, 1824. 27

## 100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 16th of October, 1824, a negro man named Adam, aged 27 years. He was lodged in the jail of Randolph county on the 19th or 20th inst.; and was taken out of said jail on the 28th of November, 1824, by the subscriber, and taken on line, with a pair of hand-cuffs on. On arriving at the subscriber's house, on the 9th of November, 1824, he was left in a room with a small boy; whilst the family was at supper in another room, by some means Adam slipped out of the door, and made his escape. At the time he was taken up, he had several free papers in his possession. The said boy Adam has a scar on his right hand, occasioned by a wagon wheel. He had on, when he went away, a snuff-colored surtout coat, with hand-cuffs, well rivetted. He has heretofore passed as a brickmaker, and as a free man when last taken up. One hundred dollars reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said negro.

244 MACK CRUMP.

Davidson county, N. C. Nov. 9, 1824.

## State of North-Carolina,

## IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1824. James Henton versus James Huie: Original attachment returned levied on land. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Huie, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of our court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday of February, 1825, and plead, or the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

Price adv. \$4 75. 3m450

## State of North-Carolina,

## SPOONES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, 1824. David Burton versus Leonard Binniger: original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for Stokes county, at the court-house in Germantown, on the 2d Monday in March, 1825, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso, will be taken against him.

6143 MATTHEW R. MOORE, CLK.